

(b) **MAINTENANCE OF EXPERTISE.**—The Administrator shall maintain the Stennis Space Center's hydrogen expertise, fuel farm, and testing platforms so as to support ongoing activities associated with liquid oxygen-hydrogen rockets, including the Space Launch System, the Exploration Upper Stage for the Space Launch System, and any other Government and commercial vehicle that may benefit from testing at the Stennis Space Center.

(c) **TESTING CAPABILITIES AND PLATFORMS.**—The Administrator shall invest in future testing capabilities and platforms to support a range of hydrogen systems in—

(1) space systems (including in launch vehicles and spacecraft); and

(2) aeronautics research and development.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this division, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) identifies all current and planned NASA-funded programs and public-private partnerships that involve the research, development, and testing of hydrogen space exploration, space technology, and aeronautics systems, including propulsion systems, hydrogen fuel tanks, transfer systems, and integrated systems and vehicles; and

(2) describes the manner in which each such program or partnership is currently, or may in the future, use the Stennis Space Center's hydrogen research and development and testing capabilities.

SA 1913. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 4411 and insert the following:

SEC. 4411. EXCEPTION FOR WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS AND SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, are exempt from the procurement, operation, and purchase restrictions under sections 4403, 4404, and 4405 to the extent the procurement, operation, or purchase is necessary for the purpose of supporting the full range of wildfire management operations or search and rescue operations.

SEC. 4412. SUNSET.

Sections 4403, 4404, and 4405 shall cease to have effect on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1914. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic secu-

rity, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II of division C, add the following:

Subtitle D—Preventing Future Pandemics

SEC. 3298. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2021”.

SEC. 3299. WILDLIFE MARKET DEFINED.

In this subtitle:

(1) The term “wildlife market”—

(A) means a commercial market—

(i) where live mammalian or avian wildlife, or live wildlife species listed pursuant to section 3299A(2), is held, slaughtered, or sold for human consumption as food or medicine, whether the animals originated in the wild or in a captive environment; and

(ii) that delivers a product in communities where alternative nutritional or protein sources are readily available; and

(B) does not include—

(i) markets in areas where no other practical alternative sources of protein or meat exists, such as wildlife markets in rural areas on which indigenous people and rural local communities rely to feed themselves and their families;

(ii) markets where the only live mammalian or avian wildlife held, slaughtered, or sold are species listed pursuant to section 3299A(1); and

(iii) processors of dead wild game.

(2) The term “commercial trade in live wildlife”—

(A) means commercial trade in live mammalian or avian species, or any species listed pursuant to section 3299A(2), for human consumption; and

(B) does not include—

(i) fish;

(ii) invertebrates;

(iii) other reptiles;

(iv) other amphibians;

(v) mammalian or avian species listed pursuant to section 3299A(1); and

(vi) the meat of ruminant game species—

(I) traded in markets in countries with effective implementation and enforcement of scientifically based, nationally implemented policies and legislation for processing, transport, trade, marketing; and

(II) sold after being slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions.

SEC. 3299A. DETERMINATION OF RISK OF ZOOONOTIC SPILLOVER FOR CERTAIN WILDLIFE SPECIES.

The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in coordination with the heads of other relevant departments and agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the United States Agency for International Development, after public notice and comment, shall annually review, update as necessary, and publicly release the following:

(1) A list of mammal or bird species, if any, that the Director determines does not present any risk of contributing to spillover of zoonotic pathogens that are capable of causing pandemics.

(2) A list of reptile or amphibian species, if any, that the Director determines present any risk of contributing to spillover of zoonotic pathogens that are capable of causing pandemics.

SEC. 3299B. STUDY ON RISK OF WILDLIFE MARKETS ON THE EMERGENCE OF NOVEL VIRAL PATHOGENS.

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Health

and Human Services, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study the risk wildlife markets pose to human health through the emergence or reemergence of pathogens. The study shall evaluate—

(1) the impact of physical proximity to and the role of human use of terrestrial wildlife for food or medicine on the emergence or reemergence of pathogens, including novel pathogens;

(2) the conditions at live wildlife markets and within the associated supply chain that elevate risk factors leading to such emergence, reemergence, or transmission of pathogens; and

(3) the methods by which the United States might work with international partners to effectively promote diversified alternative sources of food and protein in communities that rely upon the human use of wildlife as food or medicine for subsistence, while ensuring that existing natural habitats are not unduly encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the agreement under subsection (a), the Secretaries described in such subsection shall submit a report on the findings of the study described in such subsection to—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3299C. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that global institutions, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO), together with leading nongovernmental organizations, veterinary colleges, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), should promote the paradigm of One Health—the integration of human health, animal health, agriculture, ecosystems, and the environment as an effective and integrated way to address the complexity of emerging disease threats, and should support improved community health, biodiversity conservation, forest conservation and management, sustainable agriculture, and safety of livestock production in developing countries, particularly in tropical landscapes where there is an elevated risk of zoonotic disease spill over.

SEC. 3299D. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) support the availability of scalable and sustainable alternative sources of protein and nutrition for local communities, where appropriate, in order to minimize human reliance on the commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption;

(2) support foreign governments to—

(A) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption;

(B) transition from the sale of such wildlife for human consumption in markets and restaurants to alternate protein and nutritional sources; and

(C) establish and effectively manage protected and conserved areas, particularly in countries with tropical forest hotspots for emerging diseases, including indigenous and community-conserved areas;

(3) respect the rights and needs of indigenous people and local communities dependent on such wildlife for nutritional needs and food security; and

(4) facilitate international cooperation by working with international partners through intergovernmental, international, and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations to—

(A) lead a resolution at the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly and World Health Assembly outlining the danger to human and animal health from emerging zoonotic infectious diseases, with recommendations for implementing the closure of wildlife markets and prevention of the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption except where the consumption of wildlife is necessary for local food security or where such actions would significantly disrupt a readily available and irreplaceable food supply;

(B) raise awareness on the dangerous potential of wildlife markets as a source of zoonotic diseases and reduce demand for the consumption of wildlife through evidence-based behavior change programs, while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

(C) encourage and support alternative forms of sustainable food production, farming, and shifts to sustainable sources of protein and nutrition instead of terrestrial wildlife where able and appropriate, and reduce consumer demand for terrestrial wildlife through enhanced local and national food systems, especially in areas where wildlife markets play a significant role in meeting subsistence needs while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process; and

(D) strive to increase hygienic standards implemented in markets around the globe, especially those specializing in the sale of products intended for human consumption.

SEC. 3299E. PREVENTION OF FUTURE ZOOONOTIC SPILLOVER EVENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the heads of other relevant departments and agencies, shall work with foreign governments, multilateral entities, intergovernmental organizations, international partners, private sector partners, and nongovernmental organizations to carry out the following activities:

(1) Close wildlife markets and prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption, placing a priority focus on tropical countries or countries with significant markets for live wildlife for human consumption and on the following wildlife trade activities:

(A) High volume commercial trade and associated markets.

(B) Trade in and across well connected urban centers.

(C) Trade for luxury consumption as food or medicine or where there is no dietary necessity by—

(i) working through existing treaties, conventions, and agreements to develop a new protocol or amend existing protocols or agreements;

(ii) expanding combating wildlife trafficking programs to support enforcement of the closure of such markets and new illegal markets in response to closures, and the prevention of such trade including—

(I) providing assistance to improve law enforcement;

(II) detecting and deterring the illegal import, transit, sale and export of wildlife;

(III) strengthening such programs to assist countries through legal reform;

(IV) improving information sharing and enhancing capabilities of participating foreign governments;

(V) supporting efforts to change behavior and reduce demand for such wildlife products; and

(VI) leveraging United States private sector technologies and expertise to scale and enhance enforcement responses to detect and prevent such trade;

(iii) leveraging strong United States bilateral relationships to support new and existing inter-Ministerial collaborations or Task Forces that can serve as regional One Health models; and

(iv) building local agricultural capacity by leveraging expertise from the United States Department of Agriculture and institutions of higher education with agricultural expertise.

(2) Prevent the degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems to minimize interactions between wildlife and human and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to—

(A) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems;

(B) support the rights and needs of Indigenous People and local communities and their ability to continue their effective stewardship of their traditional lands and territories;

(C) support the establishment and effective management of protected areas, prioritizing highly intact areas; and

(D) prevent activities that result in the destruction, degradation, fragmentation, or conversion of intact forests and other intact ecosystems and biodiversity strongholds, including by governments, private sector entities, and multilateral development financial institutions.

(3) Offer alternative livelihood and worker training programs and enterprise development to wildlife traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities whose members are engaged in the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption.

(4) Ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected and their authority to exercise these rights is protected.

(5) Strengthen global capacity for prevention and detection of novel and existing zoonoses with pandemic potential.

(6) Support the development of One Health systems at the community level, particularly in emerging infectious disease hotspots, through a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach that recognizes the interconnections between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment to achieve optimal health outcomes.

(b) **ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **GLOBAL COOPERATION.**—The United States Government, working through the United Nations and its components, as well as international organization such as Interpol and the World Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance of the policies described in section 3299D, shall—

(A) collaboratively with other member states, issue declarations, statements, and communicates urging countries to close wildlife markets and prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption; and

(B) urge increased enforcement of existing laws to end wildlife trafficking.

(2) **INTERNATIONAL COALITIONS.**—The Secretary of State shall seek to build inter-

national coalitions focused on closing wildlife markets and preventing commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption, with a focus on the following efforts:

(A) Providing assistance and advice to other governments in the adoption of legislation and regulations to close wildlife markets and associated trade.

(B) Creating economic and enforcement pressure for the immediate shut down of uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets and their supply chains to prevent their operation.

(C) Providing assistance and guidance to other governments on measures to prohibit the import, export, and domestic commercial trade in live wildlife for the purpose of human consumption.

(D) Engaging and receiving guidance from key stakeholders at the ministerial, local government, and civil society level in countries that will be impacted by this subtitle and where wildlife markets and associated wildlife trade is the predominant source of meat or protein, in order to mitigate the impact of any international efforts on food security, local customs, conservation methods, or cultural norms.

(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—

(A) **FINDING AND REPORT REQUIRED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall submit a report to the President if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, finds that—

(I) a foreign country—

(aa) continues to license or enable commercial wildlife markets; or

(bb) does not enact regulations consistent with this subtitle to ultimately eliminate those markets; or

(II) nationals of a foreign country, based on credible evidence, are trafficking or otherwise moving commercial quantities of wildlife intended for human consumption.

(ii) **MONITORING AND INVESTIGATIONS.**—In administering this subparagraph, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall—

(I) periodically monitor the activities of foreign entities described in clause (i);

(II) promptly investigate any activity by foreign entities that, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be cause for reporting under clause (i); and

(III) promptly conclude, and reach a decision with respect to, any investigation commenced under subclause (II).

(iii) **TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 15 days after submitting a report to the President under clause (i), Secretary of State shall transmit the report to Congress.

(B) **PENALTIES.**—After receiving a report under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country, the President may impose such economic, diplomatic, or other penalties as the President considers appropriate with respect to that country or nationals of that country, including the following:

(i) **PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION.**—The President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation into the United States of any articles from the country for such period of time as the President determines appropriate and to the extent that such prohibition is permitted by the World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(8))) or pursuant to the multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(4))).

(ii) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any national described in subparagraph (A)(i)(II).

(II) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Subclause (I) shall not apply with respect to an individual if admitting or paroling the individual into the United States is necessary—

(aa) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(bb) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(iii) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President may exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of any national of the country, if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(iv) PREVENTION OF ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT CHANNELS.—The President may work with international partners to prevent access to the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (commonly known as “SWIFT”) network and other payment channels by any national of the country.

(C) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country—

(i) the President shall notify Congress of any action taken by the President pursuant to the report; and

(ii) if the President decides not to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation of terrestrial wildlife from the country, or directs the Secretary to prohibit the importation of less than all fish, wildlife, or related articles from the country, the President shall include in the notification required by clause (i) a statement of the reasons for that decision.

(D) PERIODIC REVIEW AND TERMINATION.—

(i) PERIODIC REVIEW.—After submitting a report to the President under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall periodically, but not less frequently than every 2 years, review the actions of the country and nationals of the country to determine if the reasons for the finding of the Secretary under that subparagraph still exist.

(ii) TERMINATION.—Upon making a determination under clause (i) that the reasons for a finding under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country no longer exist, the Secretary of State shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the determination and a statement of the facts on which the determination is based.

(C) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts provided for such purposes, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for each fiscal year from 2021 through 2030 to the United States Agency for International De-

velopment to reduce demand for consumption of wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts to diversified alternative and sustainably produced sources of food and protein in communities that rely upon the consumption of wildlife for food security while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process, using a multisectorial approach and including support for demonstration programs.

(B) ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, and the Bureau for Global Health of the United States Agency for International Development shall, in partnership with United States institutions of higher education and nongovernmental organizations, co-develop approaches focused on safe, sustainable food systems that support and incentivize the replacement of terrestrial wildlife in diets while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall increase activities in USAID programs related to biodiversity, combating wildlife trafficking, sustainable landscapes, global health, food security, and resilience in order to address the threats and causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, including through—

(A) education;

(B) capacity building;

(C) strengthening human and wildlife health monitoring systems of pathogens of zoonotic origin to support early detection and reporting of novel and known pathogens for emergency of zoonotic disease, and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk reduction approaches;

(D) improved domestic and wild animal disease monitoring and control at production and market levels;

(E) development of alternative livelihood opportunities where possible;

(F) preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to prevent the creation of new pathways for zoonotic pathogen transmission that arise from interactions between wildlife, humans and livestock populations;

(G) minimizing interactions between domestic livestock and wild animals in markets and captive production;

(H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible alternative sources of protein and nutrition through enhanced local and national food systems while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

(I) improving community health, forest management practices, and safety of livestock production in tropical landscapes, particularly in hotspots for zoonotic spillover and emerging infectious diseases;

(J) preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to minimize interactions between wildlife, human and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to—

(i) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems; and

(ii) support the rights of Indigenous People and local communities and their ability to continue their effective stewardship of their intact traditional lands and territories; and

(K) other relevant activities described in section 3299D that are within the mandate of USAID.

(3) IMMEDIATE RELIEF FUNDING TO STABILIZE PROTECTED AREAS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development is authorized to administer immediate relief funding to stabilize protected areas and conservancies.

(d) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in collaboration with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire additional personnel—

(1) to undertake programs aimed at reducing the risks of endemic and emerging infectious diseases and exposure to antimicrobial resistant pathogens;

(2) to provide administrative support and resources to ensure effective and efficient coordination of funding opportunities and sharing of expertise from relevant USAID bureaus and programs, including emerging pandemic threats;

(3) to award funding to on-the-ground projects;

(4) to provide project oversight to ensure accountability and transparency in all phases of the award process; and

(5) to undertake additional activities under this subtitle.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until 2030, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report—

(i) describing—

(I) the actions taken pursuant to this subtitle, including through the application of findings and recommendations generated from the study required by section 3299B and the provision of United States technical assistance;

(II) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on shutting down wildlife markets;

(III) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on disrupting, deterring, and ultimately ending wildlife trafficking; and

(IV) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on preventing the import, export, and domestic commercial trade in live wildlife for the purpose of human use as food or medicine, while accounting for the differentiated needs of vulnerable populations who depend upon such wildlife as a predominant source of meat or protein; and

(ii) identifying—

(I) foreign countries that continue to enable the operation of wildlife markets as defined by this subtitle and the associated trade of wildlife products for human use as food or medicine that feeds such markets;

(II) foreign governments, networks, or individuals who aid and abet or otherwise facilitate illicit wildlife trafficking; and

(III) recommendations for incentivizing or enforcing compliance with laws and policies to close wildlife markets and end the associated commercial trade in live wildlife for human use as food or medicine, which may include visa restrictions and other diplomatic or economic tools.

(B) FORM.—The report required under this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall

submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) describing the actions taken pursuant to this subtitle;

(B) describing the impact and effectiveness of key strategies for reducing demand for consumption of such wildlife and associated wildlife markets;

(C) summarizing additional personnel hired with funding authorized under this subtitle, including the number hired in each bureau; and

(D) describing partnerships developed with other institutions of higher learning and nongovernmental organizations.

SEC. 3299F. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT, EXPORT, AND SALE OF CERTAIN LIVE WILD ANIMALS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 43 the following new section:

“SEC. 44. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT, EXPORT, AND SALE OF CERTAIN LIVE WILD ANIMALS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the phrase ‘human consumption’ shall include all consumption as food or medicine except consumption that is incidental to lawful hunting activity;

“(2) the term ‘live wild animal’ means a live wild mammal, bird, reptile, or amphibian, whether or not bred, hatched, or born in captivity with the exception of ruminants; and

“(3) the term ‘wild’ has the meaning given that term in section 42.

“(b) PROHIBITIONS.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

“(1) to import or export any live wild animal for human consumption as food or medicine;

“(2) to sell for human consumption as food or medicine a live wild animal, including through sale or purchase at a live animal market; or

“(3) to attempt to commit any act described in paragraph (1) or (2).

“(c) PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who knowingly violates subsection (b) shall be fined not more than \$100,000, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

“(2) MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS.—Each violation of subsection (b) shall constitute a separate offense.

“(3) VENUE.—A violation of subsection (b) may be prosecuted in the judicial district in which the violation first occurred and any judicial district in which the defendant sold the live wild animal.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 3 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 43 the following:

“44. Prohibition of import, export, and sale of certain live wild animals for human consumption.”

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 44 of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3299G. LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACHÉ DEPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall require the Chief of Law Enforcement of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to hire, train, and deploy not fewer than 50 new United States Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement attachés, and appropriate additional support staff, at one or more United

States embassies, consulates, commands, or other facilities—

(1) in one or more countries designated as a focus country or a country of concern in the most recent report submitted under section 201 of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7621); and

(2) in such additional countries or regions, as determined by the Secretary of Interior, that are known or suspected to be a source of illegal trade of species listed—

(A) as threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

(B) under appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249).

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3299H. GLOBAL ZOOLOGICAL DISEASE TASK FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task force to be known as the “Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force”.

(b) DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.—The duties of the Task Force shall be to—

(1) ensure an integrated approach across the Federal Government and globally to the prevention of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and transmission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat to global health security;

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecurity and zoonotic disease prevention and response that leverages expertise in public health, consumer education and communication, behavior change, wildlife health, wildlife conservation, livestock veterinary health, sustainable forest management, community-based conservation, rural food security, and indigenous rights to coordinate zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, including support for One Health institutions around the world that can prevent and provide early detection of zoonotic outbreaks; and

(3) expand the scope of the implementation of the White House’s Global Health Security Strategy to more robustly support the prevention of zoonotic spillover and respond to zoonotic disease investigations and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year strategy with specific Federal Government international goals, priorities, and timelines for action, including to—

(A) recommend policy actions and mechanisms in developing countries to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover and zoonotic disease emergence and transmission, including in support of those activities described in section 3299E;

(B) identify new mandates, authorities, and incentives needed to strengthen the global zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (2);

(C) define and list priority areas as countries or regions determined to be of high risk for zoonotic disease emergence based on, but not limited to, factors that include wildlife biodiversity, livestock production, human population density, and active drivers of disease emergence such as land use change, including forest degradation and loss, intensification of livestock production and wildlife trade; and

(D) prioritize engagement in programs that target tropical countries and regions experiencing high rates of biodiversity loss, deforestation, forest degradation, and land conversion and countries with significant mar-

kets for live wildlife for human consumption.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the task force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be composed of representatives from each of the following agencies:

(A) One permanent Chairperson at the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above from the following agencies, to rotate every 2 years in an order to be determined by the Administrator:

(i) The Department of Agriculture or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

(ii) The Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Department of the Interior or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(iv) The Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development.

(v) The National Security Council.

(B) At least 13 additional members, with at least 1 from each of the following agencies:

(i) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(ii) The Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Department of Defense.

(iv) The Department of State.

(v) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(vi) The National Science Foundation.

(vii) The National Institutes of Health.

(viii) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(ix) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(x) The United States Agency for International Development.

(xi) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(xii) Department of Homeland Security, FEMA.

(xiii) United States Customs and Border Protection.

(2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to the Task Force shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that term until a successor has been appointed.

(d) MEETING.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Task Force shall hold its initial meeting not later than 45 days after the final appointment of all members under subsection (c)(2).

(2) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task Force may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Task Force.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than 6 months after the enactment of this act and annually thereafter, the Federal agencies listed in subsection (c), shall submit a report to the Task Force containing a detailed statement with respect to the results of any

programming within their agencies that addresses the goals of zoonotic spillover and disease prevention.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and the National Security Advisor a report containing a detailed statement of the recommendations of the Council pursuant to subsection (b).

(g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force. This task force shall be authorized for 7 years after the enactment of this Act, and up to an additional 2 years at the discretion of the Task Force Chair.

SEC. 3299I. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.

Nothing in this subtitle shall restrict or otherwise prohibit—

(1) legal and regulated hunting, fishing, or trapping activities for sport or recreation; or

(2) the lawful domestic and international transport of legally harvested fish or wildlife trophies.

SA 1915. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. MICROCAP SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 681 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 301(c) (15 U.S.C. 681(c)), by adding at the end the following:

“(5) MICROCAP SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY LICENSE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may approve an application and issue not more than 10 licenses annually under this subsection with respect to any applicant—

“(i) that would otherwise be issued a license under this subsection, except that the management of the applicant does not satisfy the qualification requirements under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) to the extent that such requirements relate to investment experience and track record, including any such requirements further set forth in section 107.305 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

“(ii) for which the fund managers have—

“(I) a documented record of successful business experience;

“(II) a record of business management success; or

“(III) knowledge in the particular industry or business in which the investment strategy is being pursued; and

“(iii) that, in addition to any other requirement applicable to the applicant under this title or the rules issued to carry out this title (including section 121.301(c)(2) of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation), will make not less than 25 percent of its investments in—

“(I) low-income communities, as that term is defined in section 45D(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

“(II) a community that has been designated as a qualified opportunity zone under section 1400Z-1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

“(III) businesses primarily engaged in research and development;

“(IV) manufacturers;

“(V) businesses primarily owned or controlled by individuals in underserved communities before receiving capital from the applicant; and

“(VI) rural areas, as that term is defined by the Bureau of the Census.

“(B) PRIORITY; STREAMLINED PROCESS.—With respect to an application for a license pursuant to this paragraph, the Administrator shall—

“(i) give priority to an applicant for such a license that is located in an underlicensed State; and

“(ii) establish a streamlined process for applicants submitting such an application.

“(C) TIMING FOR ISSUANCE OF LICENSE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), with respect to an application for a license submitted to the Administrator pursuant to this paragraph, the Administrator shall—

“(i) not later than 60 days after the date on which the application is submitted to the Administrator, process and provide complete feedback with respect to any pre-license application requirements applicable to the applicant;

“(ii) not restrict the submission of any application materials; and

“(iii) not later than 90 days after the date on which the application is submitted to the Administrator—

“(I) approve the application and issue a license for such operation to the applicant, if the requirements for the license are satisfied; or

“(II) based upon facts in the record—

“(aa) disapprove the application; and

“(bb) provide the applicant with—

“(AA) a clear, written explanation of the reason for the disapproval; and

“(BB) a chance to remedy any issues with the application and immediately reapply, with technical assistance provided as needed and a new determination made by the Administrator not later than 30 days after the date on which the applicant re-submits the application.

“(D) LEVERAGE.—A company licensed pursuant to this paragraph shall—

“(i) not be eligible to receive leverage in an amount that is more than \$25,000,000; and

“(ii) access leverage in an amount that is not more than 100 percent of the private capital of the applicant.

“(E) INVESTMENT COMMITTEE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each company licensed pursuant to this paragraph shall have not fewer than 2 independent members on the investment committee of the company in a manner that complies with the following requirements:

“(I) The independent members of the investment committee are or have been licensed managers of small business investment companies within the preceding 10-year period.

“(II) No small business investment company described in subclause (I) may adversely affected by the relationship of the independent members of the investment committee with the company licensed pursuant to this paragraph.

“(III) The independent members of the investment committee are required to approve each investment made by the company.

“(IV) The independent members of the investment committee shall not be paid a management fee, but may receive paid expenses and a portion of any carried interest.

“(ii) LEVERAGE LIMITS.—Any leverage associated with a company licensed pursuant to

this paragraph shall not be counted toward the leverage limits of the independent members of the investment committee of the company under this title.”; and

(2) in section 303(d) (15 U.S.C. 683(d)), by inserting “(or, with respect to a company licensed under section 301(c)(5), 50 percent)” after “25 percent”.

(b) SBA REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and

(B) the term “covered company” means an entity that is licensed to operate as a small business investment company pursuant to paragraph (5) of section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 681(c)), as added by subsection (a).

(2) RULES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue rules to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section.

(3) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall publicly publish a report that details, for the year covered by the report—

(A) the number of covered companies licensed by the Administrator;

(B) the industries in which covered companies have invested;

(C) the geographic locations of covered companies; and

(D) the aggregate performance of covered companies.

SA 1916. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2501(c)(1) of division B, after subparagraph (K), add the following:

(L) An assessment of laboratory biosecurity and biosafety laws, regulations, policies, guidelines, practices, and standards in the United States, how such laws, regulations, policies, guidelines, practices, and standards compare to laboratory biosecurity and biosafety laws, regulations, policies, guidelines, practices, and standards in other countries, and how such differences influence the abilities of the sectors associated with key focus areas to compete.

SA 1917. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 2402 of division B, add the following: